एध् ... एधितुं To increaſe, proſper.

The ए of एध्. being by nature long, is not by this rule changeable.

Proper Active Voice.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	एधते	एधेते	एधन्ते
2.	एधसे	एधेथे	एधध्वे
3.	एधे	एधावहे	एधामहे

2. *Potential.*

1.	एधेत	एधेयातां	एधेरन्
2.	एधेत	एधेयातां	एधेध्वं
3.	एधेय	एधेवहि	एधेमहि

3. *Imperative.*

1.	एधतां	एधेतां	एधन्तां
2.	एधस्व	एधेथां	एधध्वं
3.	एधै	एधावहै	एधामहै

4. *Firſt Preterite.*

176. IF the initial of a root be a vowel, the augment अ (157 p. 128.) muſt of courſe coaleſce with it according to the rules of orthography; and in the preſent inſtance, अ and ए make ऐ. See rule 177.

1.	ऐधत	ऐधेतां	ऐधन्त
2.	ऐधथाः	ऐधेथां	ऐधध्वं
3.	ऐधे	ऐधावहि	ऐधामहि

ईक्ष् १.८. ईक्षितुं To see.

The ई of ईक्ष् being, both by nature and position, long, is not mutable by rule 175.

Proper Active Voice.

1 *Present Tense.*

1. ईक्षते ईक्षेते ईक्षन्ते &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. ईक्षेत ईक्षेयातां ईक्षेरन् &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. ईक्षतां ईक्षेतां ईक्षन्तां &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

177. WHEN the initial be a vowel, the augment अ should be applied twice. Thus, in the present case, the augment अ coalescing with the radical ई makes ए, to which the अ being applied a second time, the two form ऐ.

1. ऐक्षत ऐक्षेतां ऐक्षन्तां &c.

पच् १.८.उ. पक्तुं To cook.

178. THE penultimate of a root of the first conjugation being अ or आ, is not subject to change before the terminations of the first four tenses.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. पचति पचतः पचन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. पचेत् पचेतां पचेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. पचतु पचतां पचन्तु &c.

Obs. In wishing, 1. 2. sing. make पचतात्.

4. *First*

4. First Preterit.

1. अपचत् अपचतां अपचन् &c

Proper Active Voice.

1. Present Tense.

1. पचते पचेते पचन्ते &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.

काष् [1.r.] कासितुं To cough.

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. कासते कासेते कासन्ते &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular. कासते रोगी The sick man coughs. In the same manner may be conjugated, in either of the two active forms, याच् [1.c.r.] याचितुं to solicit, seek, and others of the same form,

179. THE following roots of the first conjugation ending in a consonant, are inflected by substitutes, in the first four tenses:

दृश् [1.c.] द्रष्टुं To see, makes पश्य् ; as पश्यति, पश्यतः, पश्यन्ति &c.
शद्ल [1.r.] शत्तुं To fall, makes शीय् ; as शीयते, शीयेते, शीयन्ते &c.
शीयते वृक्षात् पत्रं The leaf falls from the tree.
सद्ल [1.c.] (for षद्ल) सत्तुं To give way, sink under affliction, yield, fail, makes सीद् ; as सीदति, सीदतः, सीदन्ति &c.
गम् [1.c.] गन्तुं To go, makes गच्छ् ; as गच्छति, गच्छतः, गच्छन्ति &c.
यम् [1.c.] यन्तुं To refrain, cease, makes यच्छ् ; as यच्छति, यच्छतः, यच्छन्ति &c. यच्छति पापात् साधुः A good man refrains from evil.
इष् [1.c.] इष्टुं To desire, makes इच्छ् ; as इच्छति, इच्छतः, इच्छन्ति.

180. THE

180. THE roots षुंज[1.c.A.] स्वंन्तु To embrace, drops its nasal before the terminations of the first four tenses; as स्वजते पुत्रं पिता The father embraces (his) son. With the preposition परि About—परिष्वजति पांचाली मध्यमं पांडुनंदनं The daughter of *Panchāla* thoroughly embraces the middle (or third) son of *Pāndu*. The nasal is also dropped in the same places of दन्श्[1.c.] दंष्टुं To bite; as दशति, दशतः, दशन्ति, &c. So रंज्[1.c.P.] रंक्तुं To attach, have affection, makes रजति or रजते, &c. and षंज्[1.c.] संक्तुं To attach one's self to another, to fix, makes सजति, सजतः, सजन्ति, &c. सजति तरुण्यां तरुणः A young man fixes (his affections) on a young woman. These roots are otherwise regular.

181. FROM the number of roots of the first conjugation terminating in consonants, the following, besides those before mentioned, have been selected as some of the most useful.

अट्[1.c.] अटितुं To wander about from place to place, to travel. अटति He travels.

अंच्[1.c.] अंचितुं To move, to worship. अंचति He moves, he worships.

अर्च्[1.c.P.] अर्चितुं To worship, glorify. अर्चति He worships.

अर्ह्[1.c.] अर्हितुं To merit, be worthy, fit, proper. त्वं गंतुमर्हसि Thou art worthy to go; or, it behoveth thee to go.

उञ्छ्[1.c.] (इ) उंछितुं To glean, leaze corn. उंछति धान्यं नारी The woman gleans corn.

एज्[1.c.] एजितुं To tremble. एजति कृष्णात् कंसः *Kansa* trembles at *Krishna*.

कट्[1.c.] (इ) कंटितुं To prick. कंटति कंटकेन नरः The man pricks with a thorn.

खाद्

क्रन्द् [1.c.] (इ) क्रंदितुं To cry, weep, call. क्रंदति He cries.

भास् [1.c.] भासितुं To ſhine. भासते भास्करः The ſun ſhines.

कुच् [1.c.] कोचितुं To ſhrink. संकोचति चन्द्रात् पद्मं The lotus ſhrinks together from the moon.

क्रीड् [1.c.] क्रीडितुं To play (as a child). क्रीडति बाल्यः The child plays.

क्वथ् [1.c.] क्वथितुं To boil. क्वथति He boils.

क्षम् [1.c.] क्षन्तुं To ſuffer, forgive. क्षमति पापं He forgives evil.

गद् [1.c.] गदितुं To ſpeak. गदति He ſpeaks.

गर्ह् [1.c.] गर्हितुं To blame, reproach. गर्हति He blames.

घूर्ण् [1.c.] घूर्णितुं To revolve, turn round. घूर्णति He turns round.

घुष् [1.c.] घोषितुं To proclaim. साधु घोषति गोविन्दं The good man proclaims *Govinda*.

चष् [1.c.] चषितुं To taſte. चषति He taſtes.

चित् [1.c.] चेतितुं (intrans.) To awake, revive. प्रलये हरिश्चेतति At the end of the world *Hari* awakes.

चुब् [1.c.] (इ) चुंबितुं To kiſs. चुंबति He kiſſes.

चूष् [1.c.] चूषितुं To ſuck. चूषति स्तनं बालः The child ſucks the breaſt.

चेष्ट् [1.c.] चेष्टितुं To endeavour, ſtrive, try. चेष्टते पठितुं He tries to read.

च्युत् [1.c.] च्योतितुं To drop. च्योतति वन्हौ हविः The offering of oiled butter drops on the fire.

जप् [1.c.] जपितुं To mutter, repeat in ſilence. जपति मुनिः The ſilent ſaint mutters (his prayers) in ſilence.

जृभ् [1.c.] (इ) जृंभितुं To gape, yawn, ſtretch. जृंभते निद्रालुः The ſleepy man yawns.

जीव् [1.6] जीवितुं To live, exist. जीवति हरिकथाया साधुः The good man lives by the word of God.

ज्वल् [1.7] ज्वलितुं To burn, blaze, flame. ज्वलते वन्हिः The fire burns.

त्यज् [1.7] त्यक्तुं To quit, leave, abandon, forſake. त्यजति गृहं यतिः The penitent forſakes the houſe.

दह् [1.6] दग्धुं To burn. दहति वनं वन्हिः The fire burns the foreſt.

धाव् [1.6.7] धावितुं To run, to clean or rub the teeth. धावत्यश्वः The horſe runs. धावति or धावते काष्ठेन दन्तान् He rubs or cleans the teeth with a ſtick.

नट् [1.7] नटितुं To dance. नटते He dances.

निद् [1.6] (इ) निन्दितुं To blame, reproach, vilify. निन्दति He vilifies.

पच् [1.6] पक्तुं To dreſs food. पचति He dreſſes food, he cooks.

पठ् [1.6] पठितुं To read. पठति शास्त्रं He reads the book of holy ordinance.

पर्द् [1.6] पर्दितुं To break wind. पर्दति He breaks wind.

पिट् [1.6] पेटितुं To pound. पेटति He pounds.

फुल्ल् [1.6] फुल्लितुं To bloſſom. फुल्लति फुल्लं The flower bloſſoms.

बुध् [1.6.7] बोधितुं To underſtand, to learn. बोधते शास्त्रं He underſtands the holy book. बोधति वेदं बालः The boy learns the *Veda*.

भज् [1.6] भक्तुं To ſerve, worſhip. भजति He ſerves.

भाष् [1.7] भाषितुं To ſpeak, talk. भाषते He ſpeaks.

भिक्ष् [1.7] भिक्षितुं To beg, aſk alms. भिक्षते अन्नं भिक्षुः The mendicant begs boiled rice.

भ्रम् [1.6] भ्रमितुं To wander, to go about, travel. भ्रमति तीर्थं मुनिः The holy man wanders to a place of pilgrimage.

भ्राज् भ्राजितुं To ſhine. भ्राजते देवभ्राट् *Dēva-bhrāt* (The offſpring of the ſun) ſhines.

मील् (With the prepoſition नि In, on, upon) निमीलितुं To ſhut the eyelids. निमीलति नेत्रे He cloſes both eyes.

यज् यष्टुं To worſhip. यजति हरिं He worſhips *Hari.* पशुना शिवं यजते He worſhips *Siva* with an animal; i. e. He ſacrifices an animal to *Siva.*

यत् यतितुं To ſtrive, labour, try, take pains, endeavour. यतते सुखाय नरः Man ſtrives for happineſs.

याच् याचितुं To ſeek, ſolicit. याचति or याचते He ſeeks, or ſolicits.

रद् रदितुं To turn up the ground, as a hog with the ſnout. रदति भुवनं वराहः The hog turns up the ground.

रह् रहितुं To quit, leave, vacate, forſake. रहति गृहं He vacates the houſe.

रम् रंतुं To play, ſport, amuſe one's ſelf. रमते रामः *Rāma* ſports.

लब् (इ) लंबितुं To hang, pend, depend. लंबते शाखायां कपिः The monkey hangs on the branch.

लष् लषितुं To love, like, eſteem. लषते धर्म्मं मुनिः The holy man loves religion.

लुट् लोटितुं To roll or tumble upon the ground. लोटति भूमौ बालः The child rolls upon the ground.

लोच् लोचितुं To look, see. लोचति He ſees, or looks.

वच् (इ) वंचितुं To cheat, deceive. वंचति He deceives.

वद् वक्तुं To tell. वदति He tells.

वद् वदितुं To bide, ſtay, remain fixed. वदति मेरुः The north pole remains fixed.

वद्

वद्र "'' (इ) वंदितुं To falute with tokens of adoration, reverence, and refpect. वंदते हरिं साधुः The good man adores *Hari*.

शप् "" शप्तुं To curfe. शपति and शपते He curfes.

शिक्ष् "" शिक्षितुं To learn. शिक्षति He learns.

ष्ठिव् "" ष्ठीवितुं To fpit. ष्ठीवति He fpits.

स्पर्द्ध् "" स्पर्द्धितुं To brave, dare, threaten, fhow enmity. स्पर्द्धते कर्णोऽर्जुनं *Karna* braves *Arjuna*.

स्फुट् "" स्फोटितुं To burft, as the bud of a flower, to bloffom. स्फोटते कुसुमं The flower bloffoms.

हस् "" हसितुं To laugh. हसति He laughs.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

182. THE fecond conjugation confifts of between fixty and feventy fimple roots only. Its chief characteristick is, that it rejects the augments अ and आ, required in the firft; that it does not admit the fubftitution of इ for the या of यातु &c. of the fecond tenfe, common active form, and that it does not generally drop the हि in the imperative, nor require thofe other changes in that tenfe pointed out in rule 165, p. 131. The terminations then, having been adjufted according to thefe obfervations, will ftand thus:

Active

Active Voice.

Common Form. *Proper* Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	ति	तः	अन्ति	ते	आते	अन्ते
2.	सि	थः	थ	से	आथे	ध्वे
3.	मि	वः	मः	ए	वहे	महे

2. *The Potential.*

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	यात्	यातां	युः	ईत	ईयातां	ईरन्
2.	याः	यातं	यात	ईथाः	ईयाथां	ईध्वं
3.	यां	याव	याम	ईय	ईवहि	ईमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	तु	तां	अन्तु	तां	आतां	अन्तां
2.	हि	तं	त	स्व	आथां	ध्वं
3.	आनि	आव	आम	ऐ	आवहै	आमहै

4. *The First Preterit.*

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	त्	तां	अन्	त	आतां	अन्त
2.	:	तं	त	थाः	आथां	ध्वं
3.	अं	व	म	इ	वहि	महि

Verbs

Verbs of the Second Conjugation ending in Vowels.

183. ROOTS of the ſecond conjugation, ending in आ, are regularly inflected, through the firſt four tenſes, with the foregoing terminations, in the *common* form only. Example:

पा ... पातुं To guard, preſerve.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	पाति	पातः	पान्ति
2.	पासि	पाथः	पाथ
3.	पामि	पावः	पामः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	पायात्	पायातां	पायुः
2.	पायाः	पायातं	पायात
3.	पायां	पायाव	पायाम

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	पातु	पातां	पान्तु
2.	पाहि	पातं	पात
3.	पानि	पाव	पाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

184. ROOTS in आ make आन् or उः in the firſt perſon plural of this tenſe. The आ is dropped before उः.

1.	अपात्	अपातां	अपान् or अपुः
2.	अपाः	अपातं	अपात
3.	अपां	अपाव	अपाम

After

After this example may be inflected the following verbs in आ of the second conjugation:

ख्या 2. c. ख्यातुं To recount, relate, tell.

दा 2. c. दातुं To mow, reap. दाति दात्रेण धान्यं He reaps corn with a reap-hook.

द्रा 2. c. द्रातुं To grow bad.

प्सा 2. c. प्सातुं To eat, devour.

प्रा 2. c. प्रातुं To fill. प्राति जलेन घटं He fills a pot with water.

भा 2. c. भातुं To shine. भाति सूर्य्यः The sun shines.

मा 2. c. मातुं To measure. माति दंडेन भूमिं He measures the ground with a staff or rod.

या 2. c. यातुं To go. याति हस्तिना पुरमर्जुनः *Arjuna* goes to *Hasti-nāpura*.

रा 2. c. रातुं To give, receive. राति धनं विप्राय राजा The *Rājā* gives wealth to the *Brāhmans*.

ला 2. c. लातुं To give, receive.

वा 2. c. वातुं To blow, as the wind, to yield a disagreeable scent. वाति वायुः The wind blows.

श्रा 2. c. श्रातुं To steam, seath, dress food, stew. श्राति शाकं He stews greens.

स्ना 2. c. (ष्णा) स्नातुं To bathe, purify with water, perform ablutions. स्नाति गंगायां विप्रः The *Brāhman* bathes in the Ganges.

The above short list contains all the simple roots in आ of the second conjugation, except दरिद्रा Be poor, indigent, miserable, which, owing to some peculiarities, requires particular notice.

दरिद्रा

दरिद्रा ... दरिद्रितुं To be poor.

This root changes the final आ to इ before such consonants of the first four tenses as, in the technical table (p. 126), are not distinguished by the redundant प्, as तिप्, सिप्, &c. it also drops its आ before any vowel but अमिप् or अं, the sign of the third person singular of the fourth tense, *common* form. The न् of अन्ति and अन्तु is also required to be dropped, because दरिद्रा is of that class of roots which is called reduplicated, or twice spoken; for which reason also the अन् of the fourth tense is changed to उः.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	दरिद्राति	दरिद्रितः	दरिद्रति
2.	दरिद्रासि	दरिद्रिथः	दरिद्रिथ
3.	दरिद्रामि	दरिद्रिवः	दरिद्रिमः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	दरिद्रियात्	दरिद्रियातां	दरिद्रियुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	दरिद्रातु	दरिद्रितां	दरिद्रतु
2.	दरिद्रिहि	दरिद्रितं	दरिद्रित
3.	दरिद्राणि	दरिद्राव	दरिद्राम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अदरिद्रात्	अदरिद्रितां	अदरिद्रुः
2.	अदरिद्राः	अदरिद्रितं	अदरिद्रित
3.	अदरिद्रां	अदरिद्रिव	अदरिद्रिम

185. THE

185. THE only ſimple root of the ſecond conjugation ending in इ is इ ^{2.c.} एतुं To go.

186. ROOTS ending in इ or ई, change their letters to ए before ſuch terminations of the firſt four tenſes as open with a conſonant diſtinguiſhed by the ſervile प्; ſuch as तिप्, सिप्, मिप्, &c.

इ 2.c. एतुं To go.

The इ of this root is changed to य् before a vowel.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	एति	इतः	यन्ति
2.	एषि	इथः	इथ
3.	एमि	इवः	इमः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	इयात्	इयातां	इयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	एतु	इतां	यन्तु
2.	इहि	इतं	इत
3.	यानि	याव	याम

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1.	ऐत्	ऐतां	आयन्
2.	ऐः	ऐतं	ऐत
3	आयं	आयाव	आयाम

This verb is more frequently uſed with a prepoſition; particularly with अधि Over, in the *proper* active voice, whe nit implies, Going over the contents of a book, reading, learning, ſtudying, peruſing.

अधी

अधी ॰ अध्येतुं To go over, read, &c.

1. *The Present Tense.*

1.	अधीते	अधीयाते	अधीयते
2.	अधीसे	अधीयाथे	अधीध्वं
3.	अध्ये	अधीवहे	अधीमहे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	अधीयीत	अधीयीयातां	अधीयीरन्
2.	अधीयीथाः	अधीयीयाथां	अधीयीध्वं
3.	अधीयीय	अधीयीवहि	अधीयीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	अधीतां	अधीयातां	अधीयतां
2.	अधीस्व	अधीयाथां	अधीध्वं
3.	अध्यै	अध्यावहै	अध्यामहै

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अध्यैत	अध्यैयातां	अध्यैयत
2.	अध्यैथाः	अध्यैयाथां	अध्यैध्वं
3.	अध्यै	अध्यैवहि	अध्यैमहि

187. THERE are but few verbal roots of the second conjugation ending in ई, and those being rather irregular, may be given individually. The final ई is changed to इय् before a vowel, and to ए before a consonant distinguished by a redundant प्, as तिप् &c.

वी — वेतुं To go, to conceive, as a female, to poſſeſs, to throw, to eat, to ſhine.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	वेति	वीतः	वियन्ति
2.	वेषि	वीथः	वीथ
3.	वेमि	वीवः	वीमः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	वीयात्	वीयातां	वीयुः
2.	वीयाः	वीयातं	वीयात
3.	वीयां	वीयाव	वीयाम

.The Imperative.

1.	वेतु	वीतां	वियन्तु
2.	वीहि	वीतं	वीत
3.	वियानि	वियाव	वियाम

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1.	अवेत्	अवीतां	अवियन्
2.	अवेः	अवीतं	अवीत
3.	अवियं	अवीव	अवीम

शी

शी ... शयितुं To lie down, rest, repose, sleep.

188. THIS root changes the ई to ए throughout the first four tenses, which ए is of course liable to be again affected by the general rules of orthography. It also requires the insertion of र before the termination of the first person plural of each tense, and drops the nasal of अन्त, as seen in the example.

Proper Active Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	शेते	शयाते	शेरते
2.	शेषे	शयाथे	शेध्वे
3.	शये	शेवहे	शेमहे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	शयीत	शयीयातां	शयीरन्
2.	शयीथाः	शयीयाथां	शयीध्वं
3.	शयीय	शयीवहि	शयीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	शेतां	शयातां	शेरतां
2.	शेष्व	शयाथां	शेध्वं
3.	शये	शयावहै	शयामहै

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अशेत	अशयातां	अशेरत
2.	अशेथाः	अशयाथां	अशेध्वं
3.	अशयी	अशेवहि	अशेमहि

दीधी

दीधी ·· दीधीतुं To ſhine.

189. THIS verb preſerves its final vowel, which is ſubject to the rules of orthography only before another vowel; that is to ſay, it muſt be changed to य्, and being claſſed among the reduplicated roots, the न् of अन्ते is dropped.

1. Preſent Tenſe.

1.	दीधीते	दीध्याते	दीध्यते
2.	दीधीषे	दीध्याथे	दीधीध्वे
3.	दीध्ये	दीधीवहे	दीधीमहे

2. The Potential.

1.	दीधीत	दीधीयातां	दीधीरन्
2.	दीधीथाः	दीधीयाथां	दीधीध्वं
3.	दीधीय	दीधीवहि	दीधीमहि

3. The Imperative.

1.	दीधीतां	दीध्यातां	दीध्यतां
2.	दीधीष्व	दीध्याथां	दीधीध्वं
3.	दीध्यै	दीध्यावहै	दीध्यामहै

4. The Firſt Preterit.

1.	अदीधीत	अदीध्यातां	अदीध्यत
2.	अदीधीथाः	अदीध्याथां	अदीधीध्वं
3.	अदीधी	अदीधीवहि	अदीधीमहि

दीधीते गगने भानुः The ſun ſhines in the firmament. So may be inflected वेवी ·· वेवीतुं To ſhine.

190. THE

190. THE few roots of this conjugation ending in उ, for the most part change that letter to औ before the persons तिप्, सिप्, मिप्, तुप्, दिप्, and सिप्; and to उव् before a vowel; as in the following examples:

यु २·० यवितुं To join, mix; to separate.

1. Present Tense.

1.	यौति	युतः	युवन्ति
2.	यौषि	युथः	युथ
3.	यौमि	युवः	युमः

2. The Potential.

1.	युयात्	युयातां	युयुः
2.	युयाः	युयातं	युयात
3.	युयां	युयाव	युयाम

3. The Imperative.

1.	यौतु	युतां	युवन्तु
2.	युहि	युतं	युत
3.	युवानि	युवाव	युवाम

4. The First Preterit.

1.	अयौत्	अयुतां	अयुवन्
2.	अयौः	अयुतं	अयुत
3.	अयुवं	अयुव	अयुम

यौति घृतेनान्नं He mixes the rice with clarified butter.

After

After this example may be conjugated the following roots:

द्यु [2.c.] द्योतुं To go before. द्यौति रामो जरासन्धं *Rāma* goes before *Jarāsandha.*

नु [2.c.] (for णु) नोतुं or नवितुं To praise. नौति हरिं He praises *Hari.*

स्नु [2.c.] (for ष्णु) स्नवितुं To ooze, leak, run out. स्नौति जलं घटात् Water leaks from the jar.

क्ष्णु [2.c.] क्ष्णवितुं To whet, sharpen. क्ष्णौति शस्त्रं He sharpens a weapon.

क्षु [2.c.] क्षवितुं To sneeze. क्षौति He sneezes.

सु [2.a.] (for षु) सोतुं To bring forth a child. सौति नारी A woman brings forth.

कु [2.] कोतुं To yield a certain sound. कौति.

रु [2.c.] रोतुं To make a certain noise. रौति.

तु [2.c.] तोतुं or तवितुं To hurt, fill. तौति.

स्तु [2.c.r.] (for ष्टु) स्तोतुं or स्तवितुं To celebrate, praise. स्तौति He praises. In the *proper* form this root makes स्तुते, स्तवाते स्तवते &c.

191. OF the above roots, नु, रु, and स्तु, take also ई before a consonant distinguished by a redundant प्, such as तिप्, सिप्, मिप्, &c. and so have two forms, making नवीति, रवीति, and स्तवीति, &c. in those persons, as well as नौति, रौति, and स्तौति, &c. Some authors say that तु, included in the above, has also two forms, making both तौति and तवीति, &c.

192. THE root ऊर्णु Veil, cover, conceal, may also be inflected like यु, in the first three tenses; or it may change its final उ to औ before तिप्, सिप्, मिप्, &c. as in the following example:

ऊर्णु

ऊर्णु 2. c. ऊर्णवितुं or ऊर्णुवितुं To veil, cover.

The *Common* Active Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	ऊर्णौति or ऊर्णोति	ऊर्णुतः	ऊर्णुवन्ति
2.	ऊर्णौषि or ऊर्णोषि	ऊर्णुथः	ऊर्णुथ
3.	ऊर्णौमि or ऊर्णोमि	ऊर्णुवः	ऊर्णुमः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	ऊर्णुयात्	ऊर्णुयातां	ऊर्णुयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	ऊर्णौतु or ऊर्णोतु	ऊर्णुतां	ऊर्णुवन्तु
2.	ऊर्णुहि	ऊर्णुतं	ऊर्णुत
3.	ऊर्णवानि	ऊर्णवाव	ऊर्णवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	और्णोत्	और्णुतां	और्णुवन्
2.	और्णोः	और्णुतं	और्णुत
3.	और्णवं	और्णुव	और्णुम

The *Proper* Active Form.

1 *Present Tense.*

1.	ऊर्णुते	ऊर्णुवाते	ऊर्णुवते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	ऊर्णुवीत	ऊर्णुवीयातां	ऊर्णुवीरन् &c.

3. *The*

3. *The Imperative.*

1. ऊर्णुतां ऊर्णुवातां ऊर्णुवतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. और्णुत और्णुवातां और्णुवत &c.

193. THERE are but two roots of this conjugation ending in उ, namely, सु (for षु) and ब्रू. The former is regularly inflected in the *proper* active voice only; but the latter in both. The radical उ is changed to उव् before a vowel.

सू ²ᵈ (for षू) सवितुं or सोतुं To bring forth a child.

Proper Active Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	सूते	सुवाते	सुवते
2.	सूषे	सुवाथे	सूध्वे
3.	सुवे	सूवहे	सूमहे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	सुवीत	सुवीयातां	सुवीरन्
2.	सुवीथाः	सुवीयाथां	सुवीध्वं
3.	सुवीय	सुवीवहि	सुवीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	सूतां	सुवातां	सुवतां
2.	सूष्व	सुवाथां	सूध्वं
3.	सुवै	सुवावहै	सुवामहै

4. *The*

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	असूत	असुवातां	असुवत
2.	असूथाः	असुवाथां	असूध्वं
3.	असुवि	असुवावहे	असुवामहे

Ex. With the prepofition प्र For, forth, prefixed. प्रसूते देवकी कृष्णं *Dēvakī* brings forth *Kriſhna.*

ब्रू 2.c.P. वक्तुं To fay, fpeak, tell.

This is a defective verb, wanting the infinitive, and the laſt ſix tenſes in each active form; which, however, are ſupplied from thoſe of the root वच् वक्तुं To ſpeak, of the ſame conjugation. q. v. It requires the inſertion of ई before the terminations तिप्, सिप्, मिप्, तुप्, दिप्, and सिप्, (p. 126.) in which perſons, and the third perſons of the imperative, the उ is firſt changed to ओ, and then to अव् by r. 5. p. 19; but before other perſons beginning with a vowel, the radical उ becomes उव्.

Common Active Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	ब्रवीति	ब्रूतः	ब्रुवन्ति
2.	ब्रवीसि	ब्रूथः	ब्रूथ
3.	ब्रवीमि	ब्रूवः	ब्रूमः

Sometimes आह, inflected with the firſt five ſigns of the fifth tenſe *common* form, is ſubſtituted for ब्रू with a preſent ſignification, wherein the ह is changed to त् before the थ of the ſecond perſon ſingular, thus making, 1. आह, आहतुः, आहुः; 2. आत्थ, आहथुः; as well as 1. ब्रवीति, ब्रूतः, ब्रुवन्ति; 2. ब्रवीसि, ब्रूथः.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	ब्रूयात्	ब्रूयातां	ब्रूयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	ब्रवीतु	ब्रूतां	ब्रुवन्तु
2.	ब्रूहि	ब्रूतं	ब्रूत
3.	ब्रवाणि	ब्रवाव	ब्रवाम.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अब्रवीत्	अब्रूतां	अब्रुवन्
2.	अब्रवीः	अब्रूतं	अब्रूत
3.	अब्रुव	अब्रूव	अब्रूम

The *Proper* Active Form.

ब्रू, in the *proper* active voice, is regularly conjugated like सूते &c. throughout the first four tenses; as ब्रूते, ब्रुवाते, ब्रुवन्ते, &c.

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194. THERE is but one root of this conjugation in ऋ, namely जागृ Awake; which is thus inflected in the *common* form.

जागृ ²ᵖ· जागरितुं To awake, (intrans.)

The radical final ऋ is changed to अर् before every termination of the first four tenses beginning with a consonant, and distinguished, in the technical scheme, by a servile प्, such as तिप्, सिप्, &c. but before a vowel it is convertible into र्. This being a reduplicated verb, drops the nasal in the persons अन्ति and अन्तु, and makes उः, instead of अन्, in the first person plural of the fourth tense. In the first and second persons

persons singular of the same tense, ऋ having been changed to अर्, by the former part of this rule, requires that the त् and : of these terminations be dropped; after which the final र् is changed to : by rule 38. p. 29.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	जागर्त्ति	जागृतः	जाग्रति
2.	जागर्षि	जागृथः	जागृथ
3.	जागर्मि	जागृवः	जागृमः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	जागृयात्	जागृयातां	जागृयुः
2.	जागृयाः	जागृयातं	जागृयात
3.	जागृयां	जागृयाव	जागृयाम

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	जागर्त्तु	जागृतां	जाग्रतु
2.	जागृहि	जागृतं	जागृत
3.	जागराणि	जागराव	जागराम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अजागः	अजागृतां	अजागरुः
2.	अजागः	अजागृतं	अजागृत
3.	अजागरं	अजागृव	अजागृम

Obs. There are no roots of the second conjugation terminating in any other vowels.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation ending in Confonants.

अद् 2.c. अत्तुं To eat.

The final द् of this root is changed to त् before the त्, थ्, and स् of the terminations, by the following rule:

195. THE final of a root being any confonant but a femi-vowel, a nafal, or ह, is changed to the firft letter of one of the five feries of confonants, namely, क्, च्, ट्, त्, or प्, when followed by the firft or fecond letter of a feries, or श्, ष्, or स्.

Common Form.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*

1.	अत्ति	अत्तः	अदन्ति
2.	अत्सि	अत्थः	अत्थ
3.	अद्मि	अद्वः	अद्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	अद्यात्	अद्यातां	अद्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

The हि of this tenfe is changed to धि, when immediately preceded by any confonant, but a femivowel, a nafal, or ह.

1.	अत्तु	अत्तां	अदन्तु
2.	अद्धि	अत्तं	अत्त
3.	अदानि	अदाव	अदाम

4. *The First Preterit*

The firft and fecond perfons fingular require अ before the terminations.

1.	आदत्	आत्तां	आदन्
2.	आदः	आत्तं	आत्त
3.	आदं	आद्व	आद्म

196. THE

196. THE following five roots, from the first called रुदादि, namely, रुद्, रोदितुं To weep; स्वप् (for ष्वप्), स्वप्तुं To sleep, स्वपिति सिन्धौ हरिः *Hari* sleeps upon the ocean; अन्, अनितुं To breathe, live; श्वस्, श्वसितुं To breathe; and जक्ष्, जक्षितुं To eat, to laugh, require the insertion of इ before every termination of the first four tenses, beginning with a consonant, except it be य्. Before त् and : (तिप् and सिप्), they take अ or ई.

रुद् a.c. रोदितुं To weep.

1. *Present Tense.*

The penultimate उ is changed to ओ before every termination which, in the technical scheme, is distinguished by a servile प्, r. 196. p. 174.

1.	रोदिति	रुदितः	रुदन्ति
2.	रोदिसि	रुदिथः	रुदिथ
3.	रोदिमि	रुदिवः	रुदिम

2. *The Potential.*

1.	रुद्यात्	रुद्यातां	रुद्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	रोदितु	रुदितां	रुदन्तु
2.	रुदिहि	रुदितं	रुदित
3.	रोदानि	रोदाव	रोदाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अरोदत् or दीत्	अरुदितां	अरुदन्
2.	अरोदः or दीः	अरुदितं	अरुदित
3.	अरोदं	अरुदिव	अरुदिम

After

After this example may be inflected स्वप्, अन्, श्वस्, and जक्ष्, as above; but जक्ष् drops the nasal in अन्ति and अन्तु, making in those persons जक्षति and जक्षतु. It also makes अजक्षुः instead of अजक्षन् in the first person plural of the fourth tense, being classed among reduplicated roots.

विद् 2c. वेदितुं To know.

196. A ROOT of the second conjugation, having for its penultimate vowel इ, उ, or ऋ, not followed by a double consonant, so as to make a long syllable by position, shall be converted into ए, ओ, or अर्, before every termination, which, in the technical scheme, is distinguished by a servile प्, such as तिप्, सिप्, &c.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	वेत्ति	वित्तः	विदन्ति
2.	वेत्सि	वित्थः	वित्थ
3.	वेद्मि	विद्वः	विद्मः

This verb may also be inflected with the terminations of the fifth tense, *common* form, and be used with a present signification; as,

1.	वेद	विदतुः	विदुः
2.	वेत्थः	विदथुः	विद
3.	वेद	विद्व	विद्म

2. *The Potential.*

1.	विद्यात्	विद्यातां	विद्युः &c.

3. *The*

3. The Imperative.

1.	वेत्तु	वित्तां	विदन्तु
2.	विद्धि	वित्तं	वित्त
3.	वेदानि	वेदाव	वेदाम

This tenſe may also occaſionally be formed by ſubjoining to the root the affix आं, ſo as to make विदां, and conjugating it with the imperative of the auxiliary कृ i.e. कर्तुं To do, in the manner following:

1.	विदां करोतु	विदां कुरुतां	विदां कुर्वन्तु
2.	विदां कुरु	विदां कुरुतं	विदां कुरुत
3.	विदां करवाणि	विदां करवाव	विदां करवाम

4. The First Preterit.

197. THE दिप् and सिप्, or ſigns of the firſt and ſecond perſons of the firſt preterit, are generally dropped when immediately preceded by a conſonant; and if that conſonant be द् or ध्, it may be changed to रु, and ultimately to :, in सिप्.

198. ROOTS in आ, with विद् Know, and द्विष् Hate, make उः, as well as अन्, in the firſt preterit.

1.	अवेत्	अवित्तां	अविदन् or अविदुः
2.	अवेत् or अवेः	अवित्तं	अवित्त
3.	अवेदं	अविद्व	अविद्म

हन् २.c. हन्तुं To smite, flay, kill.

199. THE root हन् drops its vowel, and changes ह to घ्, before a vowel, provided the technical termination be not furnished with a servile ण्. It also loses the nasal before any consonant but a nasal, a semivowel, or ह, if the termination do not contain a servile ण्.

1. Present Tense.

1.	हन्ति	हतः	घ्नन्ति
2.	हंसि	हथः	हथ
3.	हन्मि	हन्वः	हन्मः

2. The Potential.

1.	हन्यात्	हन्यातां	हन्युः &c.

3. The Imperative.

200. हन् makes जहि in the second person singular.

1.	हन्तु	हतां	घ्नन्तु
2.	जहि	हतं	हत
3.	हनानि	हनाव	हनाम

4. The First Preterit.

See rule 197. p. 175.

1.	अहन्	अहतां	अघ्नन्
2.	अहन्	अहतं	अहत
3.	अहनं	अहन्व	अहन्म

मृज

मृज् 2.c. मार्जितुं or मृष्टुं To sweep, wipe, clean.

201. THE vowel of मृज् becomes आर् before every termination containing a servile ष्; and before such as have not ष्, and begin with a vowel, it is optional.

202. THE ज् of मृज् is changed to ष्, before the consonant of any termination, except it be a semi-vowel, a nasal, or ह्: which ष्, being a cerebral, causes त्, थ, to be changed to ट, ठ. ष् before स् becomes क्, and स् following क् becomes ष्. ष्, at the end of a complete word, becomes ड् or ढ; and before धि, substituted for the हि of the imperative by rule 195. p. 172, it is changed to ड्, and धि to ढि.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	मार्ष्टि	मृष्टः	मार्जन्ति or मृजन्ति
2.	मार्क्षि	मृष्ठः	मृष्ठ
3.	मार्ज्मि	मृज्वः	मृज्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	मृज्यात्	मृज्यातां	मृज्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	मार्ष्टु	मृष्टां	मार्जन्तु or मृजन्तु
2.	मृड्ढि	मृष्टं	मृष्ट
3.	मार्जानि	मार्जाव	मार्जाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अमार्ड् or अमार्ट्	अमृष्टां	अमार्जन् or अमृजन्
2.	अमार्ड् or अमार्ट्	अमृष्टं	अमृष्ट
3.	अमृजं	अमृज्व	अमृज्म

 वधू

वच् 2.P वक्तुं To ſpeak.

203. THE final of a verbal root being a palatal, is changed to a guttural before any conſonant, but a ſemivowel, a naſal, or ह, and when it ſtands alone. According to this rule च् occaſionally becomes क् and ग् in this example.

1. Preſent Tenſe.

1.	वक्ति	वक्तः	*caret.*
2.	वक्षि	वक्थः	वक्थ
3.	वच्मि	वच्वः	वच्मः

2. The Potential.

1.	वच्यात्	वच्यातां	वच्युः &c.

3. The Imperative.

1.	वक्तु	वक्तां	*caret.*
2.	वग्धि	वक्तं	वक्त
3.	वचानि	वचाव	वचाम

4. The Firſt Preterit.

See rule 197. p. 175.

1.	अवग् or अवक्	अवक्तां	अवचन्
2.	अवग् or अवक्	अवक्तं	अवक्त
3.	अवचं	अवच्व	अवच्म

चकास् 2.c. चकासितुं To shine.

204. A ROOT being of the double, or reduplicated species, drops the nasal in अन्ति and अन्तु, and अन् is changed to उः.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	चकास्ति	चकास्तः	चकासति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	चकास्यात्	चकास्यातां	चकास्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

A radical final स् is either dropped, or changed to द्, in the second person singular.

1.	चकास्तु	चकास्तां	चकासतु
2.	चकाद्धि or चकाधि	चकास्तां	चकास्त
3.	चकासानि	चकासाव	चकासाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

A final स् is changed to त् in the first and second persons singular, or to ः in the second person singular.

1.	अचकात्	अचकास्तां	अचकासुः
2.	अचकाः or अचकात्	अचकास्तं	अचकास्त
3.	अचकासं	अचकास्व	अचकास्म

शास् 2.c. शासितुं To govern.

This root also drops the nasal of अन्ति and अन्तु, and substitutes उः for अन्, in the first person plural of the fourth tense.

The

The radical आ is changed to इ before the consonant of a termination, not distinguished by a redundant प्, a semivowel, a nasal, or ह. After इ the radical स् is changed to ष्, and, consequently the dental consonants of the terminations are changed to their corresponding cerebrals.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	शास्ति	शिष्टः	शासति
2.	शास्सि	शिष्ठः	शिष्ठ
3.	शास्मि	शास्वः	शास्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	शास्यात्	शास्यातां	शास्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

The radical स् is dropped in the second person singular, by rule 204. p. 179.

1.	शास्तु	शिष्टां	शासतु
2.	शाधि	शिष्टं	शिष्ट
3.	शासानि	शासाव	शासाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

See rule 197. p. 175, and rule 204. p. 179.

1.	अशात्	अशिष्टां	अशासुः
2.	अशात्	अशिष्टं	अशिष्ट
3.	अशासं	अशास्व	अशास्म

Obs. With the preposition आ prefixed, शास् means *to hope* or *long for*, and is then inflected in the *proper* active form; as मोक्षमाशास्ते मुनिः The saint hopes for salvation.

वश्

वश् 2. c. वशितुं To will, want, desire.

206. ROOTS ending in श् or छ्, change those letters to ष् before any consonant but a semivowel, a nasal, or ह.

207. THE व् of वश् is changed to उ before any termination not distinguished by a servile प्.

1. The Present Tense.

1.	वष्टि	उष्टः	उशन्ति
2.	वक्षि	उष्ठः	उष्ठ
3.	वश्मि	उश्वः	उश्म

2. The Potential.

1.	उश्यात्	उश्यातां	उश्युः &c.

3. The Imperative.

1.	वष्टु	उष्टां	उशन्तु
2.	उड्ढि	उष्टं	उष्ट
3.	वशानि	वशाव	वशाम

4. The First Preterit.

1.	अवट्	औष्टां	औशन्
2.	अवट्	औष्टं	औष्ट
3.	अवशं	औश्व	औश्म

द्विष्

द्विष् 2.c.P. द्वेष्टुं To hate.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. द्वेष्टि   द्विष्टः   द्विषन्ति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. द्विष्यात्   द्विष्यातां   द्विष्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. द्वेष्टु   द्विष्टां   द्विषन्तु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अद्वेट्   अद्विष्टां   अद्विषन् or अद्विषुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. द्विष्टे   द्विषाते   द्विषते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. द्विषीत   द्विषीयातां   द्विषीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. द्विष्टां   द्विषातां   द्विषतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अद्विष्ट   अद्विषातां   अद्विषत &c.

चक्ष् 2.P. ख्यातुं or चक्षातुं To ſpeak, ſay, tell.

208. THIS root is defective in moſt perſons of the laſt ſix tenſes, which, however, are ſupplied from thoſe of ख्या and चक्षा.

209. THE radical क् of चक्ष् is dropped before any conſonant of the five ſeries, except a naſal.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	चष्टे	चक्षाते	चक्षते
2.	चक्षे	चक्षाथे	चड्ढे
3.	चक्षे	चक्ष्वहे	चक्ष्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	चक्षीत	चक्षीयातां	चक्षीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	चष्टां	चक्षातां	चक्षतां
2.	चक्ष्व	चक्षाथां	चड्ढं
3.	चक्षै	चक्षावहै	चक्षामहै

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1.	अचष्ट	अचक्षातां	अचक्षत
2.	अचष्ठाः	अचक्षाथां	अचड्ढं
3.	अचक्षि	अचक्ष्वहि	अचक्ष्महि

सस्

सस् २.c. (for षस्), ससितुं To sleep, repose.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	सस्ति	सस्तः	ससन्ति
2.	सस्सि	सस्थः	सस्थ
3.	सस्मि	सस्वः	सस्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	सस्यात्	सस्यातां	सस्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

The final स् is dropped before धि in the second person singular, by rule 204. p. 179.

1.	सस्तु	सस्तां	ससन्तु
2.	सधि	सस्तं	सस्त
3.	ससानि	ससाव	ससाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

See rule 197. p. 180, and rule 204. p. 279.

1.	असत्	असस्तां	अससन्
2.	असः or असत्	असस्तं	असस्त
3.	अससं	असस्व	असस्म

आस २.०. आसितुं To sit.

1 *Present Tense.*

1.	आस्ते	आसाते	आसते
2.	आस्से	आसाथे	आध्वे
3.	आसे	आस्वहे	आस्महे

2. The

2. *The Potential.*

1.	आसीत	आसीयातां	आसीरन्
2.	आसीथाः	आसीयाथां	आसीध्वं
3.	आसीय	आसीवहि	आसीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	आस्तां	आसातां	आसतां
2.	आस्व	आसाथां	आध्वं
3.	आसै	आसावहै	आसामहै

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	आस्त	आसातां	आसत
2.	आस्थाः	आसाथां	आध्वं
3.	आसि	आस्वहि	आस्महि

वस् 2.1. वस्तुं To cover, spread over.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	वस्ते	वसाते	वसते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	वसीत	वसीयातां	वसीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	वस्तां	वसातां	वसतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अवस्त	अवसातां	अवसत &c.

अस् 2.c. अस्तुं To be.

210. This, the proper verb ſubſtantive of very general uſe, is ſomewhat irregular, and wants ſeveral tenſes, which are ſupplied by thoſe of भू 1.c. Be, become.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	अस्ति	स्तः	सन्ति
2.	असि	स्थः	स्थ
3.	अस्मि	स्वः	स्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	स्यात्	स्यातां	स्युः
2.	स्याः	स्यातं	स्यात
3.	स्यां	स्याव	स्याम

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	अस्तु	स्तां	सन्तु
2.	एधि	स्तं	स्त
3.	असानि	असाव	असाम

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1.	आसीत्	आस्तां	आसन्
2.	आसीः	आस्तं	आस्त
3.	आसं	आस्व	आस्म

This verb owns but one tenſe more, which is the third preterit; and this is never uſed but as an auxiliary, in compoſition with a peculiar formation

formation of such verbs as reject the regular inflection of that tenfe; as in the inftance of कारयामास He did, made, or performed, compofed of कारयां and आस.

1.	आस	आसतुः	आसुः
2.	आसिथ	आसथुः	आस
3	आस	आसिव	आसिम

When अस् is preceded by the prepofitions व्यति, it may be ufed in the *proper* active form, as follows. After the इ of a prepofition, the radical स् is changed to ष् before a vowel or य्.

1. Prefent Tenfe.

1.	व्यति स्ते	षाते	षते
2.	से	षाथे	ध्वे
3.	हे	स्वहे	स्महे

2. The Potential.

1.	व्यति षीत	षीयातां	षीरन्
2	षीथाः	षीयाथां	षीध्वं
3.	षीय	षीवहि	षीमहि

3. The Imperative.

1.	व्यति स्तां	षातां	षत
2.	स्व	षाथां	ध्वं
3.	मै	षावहै	षामहै

4 *The First Preterit.*

1.	व्यत्यास्त	व्यत्यासातां	व्यत्यासत
2.	व्यत्यास्थाः	व्यत्यासाथां	व्यत्याद्धं
3.	व्यत्यसि	व्यत्यास्वहि	व्यत्यास्महि

The

The ſecond preterit, *proper* active voice, is occaſionally uſed as an auxiliary, with a paſſive ſenſe, in conſtruction with certain verbs, which being defective in that tenſe, aſſume a kind of ſubſtantive form, and, as before obſerved, are made to terminate in आं; as in कारयामासे He was made, or (paſſively) making.

5. The Second Preterit.

1.	आसे	आसाते	आसिरे
2.	आसिषे	आसाथे	आसिढ्वे
3.	आसे	आसिवहे	आसिमहे

ईड् &c. ईडितुं To praiſe.

211. THE roots ईड् Praiſe, ईश् Rule, and जन् Generate, require the interpolation of इ before म्, and the ध्व of a termination in the firſt four tenſes of the proper active voice.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	ईट्टे	ईडाते	ईडते
2.	ईडिषे	ईडाथे	ईडिध्वे
3.	ईडे	ईड्वहे	ईड्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	ईडीत	ईडीयातां	ईडीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	ईट्टां	ईडातां	ईडतां
2.	ईडिष्व	ईडाथां	ईडिध्वं
3.	ईडै	ईडावहै	ईडामहै

4. The

4. The First Preterit.

1.	ऐट्ट	ऐडातां	ऐडत
2.	ऐट्ठाः	ऐडाथां	ऐड्ढ्वं or ऐडिध्वं
3.	ऐडि	ऐड्वहि	ऐड्महि

ईश् 2.r. ईष्टुं To rule.

See rule 206. p. 181.

1. Present Tense.

1.	ईष्टे	ईशाते	ईशते
2.	ईशिषे	ईशाथे	ईशिध्वे
3.	ईशे	ईश्वहे	ईश्महे

2. The Potential.

1.	ईशीत	ईशीयातां	ईशीरन् &c.

3. The Imperative.

1.	ईष्टां	ईशातां	ईशतां
2.	ईशिष्व	ईशाथां	ईशिध्व
3.	ईशै	ईशावहै	ईशामहै

4. The First Preterit.

1.	ऐष्ट	ऐशातां	ऐशत
2.	ऐष्ठाः	ऐशाथां	ऐशिध्वं or ऐड्ढ्वं
3.	ऐशि	ऐश्वहि	ऐश्महि

ईड्

ईर् 2.A. ईरितुं To move, shake.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	ईर्ते	ईराते	ईरते
2.	ईर्षे	ईराथे	ईर्ध्वे
3.	ईरे	ईर्वहे	ईर्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	ईरीत	ईरीयातां	ईरीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	ईर्त्तां	ईरातां	ईरतां
2.	ईर्ष्व	ईराथां	ईर्ध्वं
3.	ईरै	ईरावहै	ईरामहै

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	ऐर्त्त	ऐरातां	ऐरत
2.	ऐर्थाः	ऐराथां	ऐर्ध्वं
3.	ऐरि	ऐर्वहि	ऐर्महि

दुह् 2.C.P. दोग्धुं To milk.

The following general rules are applicable to this verb.

212. THE final of a verbal root, whose initial is द्, being ह्, is changed to घ् (and ultimately to ग्), and before स् to क्, followed by any consonant of a termination, except a semivowel, a nasal, or ह्; also when alone at the end of a word.

213. THE

213. THE त् or थ् of a termination, is changed to ध्, after घ्, झ्, ढ्, ध्, or भ्.

214. THE स् of a termination, preceded by क्, is changed to ष्; and of क् and ष् is formed the compound क्ष्.

215. THE initial of a root, whose final is झ्, ढ्, ध्, घ्, or भ्, being ड्, द्, ग्, or ब्, shall be changed to ढ, ध्, घ्, or भ्, before those terminations which begin with स् or ध्व, or a blank.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

The radical उ is changed to ओ in every person, which in the technical scheme is distinguished by a servile प्.

1.	दोग्धि	दुग्धः	दुहन्ति
2.	धोक्षि	दुग्धः	दुग्ध
3.	दोह्मि	दुह्वः	दुह्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	दुह्यात्	दुह्यातां	दुह्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

The हि of this tense is changed to धि after a consonant.

1.	दोग्धु	दुग्धां	दुहन्तु
2.	दुग्धि	दुग्धं	दुग्ध
3.	दोहानि	दोहाव	दोहाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

The signs of the first and second persons singular of this tense, are dropped after a consonant.

1. अदोक्

1.	अदोक्	अदुग्धां	अदुहन्
2.	अधोक्	अदुग्धं	अदुग्ध
3.	अदुहं	अदुह्व	अदुह्म

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	दुग्धे	दुहाते	दुहते
2.	धुक्षे	दुहाथे	धुग्ध्वे
3.	दुहे	दुह्वहे	दुह्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	दुहीत	दुहीयातां	दुहीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	दुग्धां	दुहातां	दुहन्तां
2.	धुक्ष्व	दुहाथां	धुग्ध्वं
3.	दुहै	दुहावहै	दुहामहै

4. *The First Preterit*

1.	अदुग्ध or अधुक्षत	अधुक्षातां	अधुक्षन्त
2.	अधुक्ष्व	अधुक्षाथां	अधुग्ध्वं
3.	अदुहि	अदुह्वहि	अदुह्महि

After this example may be conjugated the root दिह [2.c.] Smear, plaster, in the *common* form only. Ex. देग्धि देहं घृतेन He smears the body with oiled butter.

लिह

लिह् 2.c.P. लेढुं To lick.

216. A final ह् is changed to ढ् before the consonant of a termination, not being a semivowel, a nasal, or ह्; provided the initial of the root be not द्. See rule 212. p. 190. Before स् the ढ् is made क्, and the स् becomes ष्.

217. AFTER ढ् the initial त्, थ्, and ध् of the terminations are dropped, and the radical vowel made long.

The *Common* Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	लेढि	लीढः	लिहन्ति
2.	लेक्षि	लीढः	लीढ
3.	लेह्मि	लिह्वः	लिह्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	लिह्यात्	लिह्यातां	लिह्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1	लेढु	लीढां	लिहन्तु
2.	लीढि	लीढं	लीढ
3.	लेहानि	लेहाव	लेहाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अलेट्	अलीढां	अलिहन्
2.	अलेट्	अलीढं	अलीढ
3.	अलिहं	अलिह्व	अलिह्म

The *Proper* Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	लीढे	लिहाते	लिहन्ते
2.	लिक्षे	लिहाथे	लीढ्वे
3.	लिहे	लिह्वहे	लिह्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	लिहीत	लिहीयातां	लिहीरन्
2.	लिहीथाः	लिहीयाथां	लिहीध्वं
3.	लिहीय	लिहीवहि	लिहीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	लीढां	लिहातां	लिहन्तां
2.	लिक्ष्व	लिहाथां	लीढ्वं
3.	लिहै	लिहावहै	लिहामहै

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1.	अलीढ	अलिहातां	अलिहन्त
2.	अलीढाः	अलिहाथां	अलिढ्वं
3.	अलिहि	अलिह्वहि	अलिह्महि

निसि 2.v. (for णिसि), निंसितुं To kiſs.

218. ROOTS of every conjugation, which in the popular liſts are diſtinguiſhed by a ſervile इ, aſſume a naſal after the radical vowel, in affixing the terminations. See rule 161. p. 130

1. *Preſent*

1. *Present Tense.*

1. निंस्ते निंसाते निंसते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. निंसीत निंसीयातां निंसीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. निंस्तां निंसातां निंसतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अनिंस्त अनिंसातां अनिंसत &c.

कसि 2.7. कंसितुं To go, to govern, rule.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. कंस्ते कंसाते कंसते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. कंसीत कंसीयातां कंसीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. कंस्तां कंसातां कंसतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अकंस्त अकंसातां अकंसत &c.

Obs. Some authors give this verb without the nasal, making कास्ते &c. and others use श for स, without the nasal.

निजि

निजि

निजि a.p. (for णिजि), निंजितुं To make clean.

219. THE final of a root being a palatal, except श्, is changed to क्, when immediately followed by any consonant, but a semivowel, a nasal, or ह.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	निंक्ते	निंजाते	निंजते
2.	निंक्षे	निंजाथे	निंग्ध्वे
3.	निंजे	निंज्वहे	निंज्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1.	निंजीत	निंजीयातां	निंजीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	निंक्तां	निंजातां	निंजतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अनिंक्त	अनिंजातां	अनिंजत &c.

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1. शिजि a.p. शिंजितुं To make an indistinct sound.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	शिंक्ते	शिंजाते	सिंजते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	शिंजीत	शिंजीयातां	सिंजीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	शिंक्तां	शिंजातां	सिंजतां &c.

4. The

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अशिंक्त अशिंजातां अशिंजत &c.

Some authors include पिजि 2.7. Tinge, as a verb of the second conjugation, and inflect it like शिजि.

वृज् 2.7. वृजिनं To quit, leave, forsake.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. वृक्ते वृजाते वृजते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. वृजीत वृजीयातां वृजीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. वृक्तां वृजातां वृजतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अवृक्त अवृजातां अवृजत &c.

पृच् 2.7. Mix, mingle.

1 *Present Tense.*

1. पृक्ते पृचाते पृचते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. पृचीत पृचीयातां पृचीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. पृक्तां पृचातां पृचतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अपृक्त अपृचातां अपृचत &c.

Obs. There are but few, if any, more roots of the second conjugation.

THE

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

220. THE third conjugation of verbs, from the firſt in the liſt, which is हु, called जुहोत्यादि, or, more properly, हुनादि, conſiſts of about twenty roots. Its diſtinctive character is the reduplication of the firſt radical ſyllable in the firſt four tenſes, and, like the ſecond, its not requiring अ and आ before certain perſons of thoſe tenſes. In page 128, rule 158, it may be ſeen what changes are neceſſary to be made in the conſonant and vowel of reduplication.

Verbs of the third Conjugation ending in Vowels.

हु i.e. होतुं To ſacrifice.

Common Form.

Roots, which are reduplicated drop the naſal in ſuch perſons as begin with अन्त्, as अन्ति, अन्ते, अन्तु &c.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	जुहोति	जुहुतः	जुह्वति
2.	जुहोषि	जुहुथः	जुहुथ
3.	जुहोमि	जुहुवः	जुहुमः

221. SOMETIMES the radical final उ is dropped before वः and मः, as जुह्वः and जुह्मः, as well as जुहुवः and जुहुमः.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	जुहुयात्	जुहुयातां	जुहुयुः
2.	जुहुयाः	जुहुयातं	जुहुयात
3.	जुहुयाम्	जुहुयाव	जुहुयाम

3. The

3. The Imperative.

In the ſecond perſon ſingular, धि is ſubſtituted for हि after हु.

1.	जुहोतु	जुहुतां	जुह्वतु
2.	जुहुधि	जुहुतं	जुहुत
3.	जुहवानि	जुहवाव	जुहवाम

4. The Firſt Preterit.

222. ROOTS which are reduplicated, ſubſtitute उः for अन् in the firſt perſon plural of the fourth tenſe.

1.	अजुहोत्	अजुहुतां	अजुहवुः
2.	अजुहोः	अजुहुतं	अजुहुत
3.	अजुहवं	अजुहुव	अजुहुम

हा ³·ᵉ· हातुं To go.

223. IN doubling the root, a ſhort vowel is placed for a long, by rule 158. p. 128, and in conjugating भृ Support, पृ Fill, and ऋ Move, हा ³·ᶜ· Go, and मा Meaſure, a ſhort इ is ſubſtituted for the original vowels, making the reduplicated ſyllables of theſe roots, बि, पि, इ, जि, and मि.

Proper Form.

1. The Preſent Tenſe.

224. The final vowel of a reduplicated root being आ, is dropped, in the firſt four tenſes, before the vowel of a termination, not diſtinguiſhed by a ſervile पृ; and before a conſonant not ſo diſtinguiſhed, ई is ſubſtituted for ſuch आ.

1. जिहीते जिहाते जिहते &c.

2. *The*

2. *The Potential.*

2.	जिहीत	जिहीयातां	जिहीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

3.	जिहीतां	जिहातां	जिहतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

4.	अजिहीत	अजिहातां	अजिहत &c

भृ 3.c.p. भर्तुं To support, maintain.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	बिभर्त्ति	बिभृतः	बिभ्रत &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	बिभृयात्	बिभृयातां	बिभृयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative*

1.	बिभर्तु	बिभृतां	बिभ्रतु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

224. AFTER a consonant, the दिप् and सिप् of this tense are dropped. Thus the ऋ of भृ having been changed to अर्, before the signs of those persons, the र् becoming a final, is changed to : by the rules of orthography.

1.	अबिभः	अबिभृतां	अबिभरुः
2	अबिभः	अबिभृतं	अबिभृत
3.	अबिभरं	अबिभृव	अबिभृम

पृ s.c. पर्तुं To fill, to nourish.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. पिपर्त्ति   पिपृतः   पिप्रति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. पिपृयात्   पिपृयातां   पिपृयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. पिपर्तु   पिपृतां   पिप्रतु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

2. अपिपः   अपिपृतां   अपिप्रुः &c.

Obs. According to some authors, पृ may be occasionally changed to पूर् before a consonant, and to पुर् before a vowel; but this is not admitted in those persons distinguished by a servile प्. In some lists, this root is written with a long ॠ, thus पॄ.

ऋ s.c. अर्तुं To go, move.

226. THE root ऋ, in the reduplication, makes इ by rule 158, p. 129. to which य् is added, to fill the hiatus.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. इयर्त्ति   इयृतः   इय्रति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. इयृयात्   इयृयातां   इयृयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. इयर्तु   इयृतां   ईयर्तु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. ऐयः   ऐयृतां   ऐयरुः &c.

मा a.p. मातुं To meaſure.

Proceed according to the foregoing rules.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1. मिमीते मिमाते मिमते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. मिमीत मिमीयातां मिमीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. मिमीतां मिमातां मिमतां &c.

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1. अमिमीत अमिमातां अमिमत &c.

हा s.c. हातुं To quit, leave, forſake.

227. THE reduplicated ſyllable of हा, when it ſignifies quit, leave, forſake, is ज *ja.* See rule 158, p. 129.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1. जहाति जहीतः जहति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

228. THE root हा, ſignifying quit, leave, forſake, drops its आ before the terminations यात्, यातां, युः, &c. So do दा Give, and धा Keep.

1. जह्यात् जह्यातां जह्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

229. हा Quit, &c. makes जहिहि, or जहीहि in the second person singular of the imperative.

1. जहातु जहीतां जहतु
2. जहिहि or जहीहि &c. &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

230. THE आ of हा is dropped before उः, the sign of the first person plural of the first preterit.

1. अजहात् अजहीतां अजहुः &c.

दा s.c.p. दातुं To give.

231. THE reduplicated syllable of दा is द *da*.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

232. THE आ of दा Give, and धा Keep, is lost before such persons of the first four tenses as are not distinguished by a servile प्.

1. ददाति दत्तः ददति
2. ददासि दत्थः दत्थ
3. ददामि दद्वः दद्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1. दद्यात् दद्यातां दद्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

233. दा Give, and धा Keep, drop the reduplication, and change आ to ए before हि, the sign of the second person singular of the imperative, *common* form.

1. ददातु

1.	ददातु	दत्तां	ददतु
2.	देहि	दत्तं	दत्त
3.	ददानि	ददाव	ददाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अददात्	अदत्तां	अदद्युः
2.	अददाः	अदत्तं	अदत्त
3.	अददां	अदद्व	अदद्म

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. दत्ते ददाते ददते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. ददीत ददीयातां ददीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. दत्तां ददातां ददतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अदत्त अददातां अददत &c.

धा ^u.c.a.^ धातुं To keep, guard, preserve.

234. THE द् of the reduplicated syllable of धा is changed to ध् before any consonant, but a semivowel, a nasal, or ह, provided the termination be not distinguished by a servile प्.

Common

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	दधाति	धत्तः	दधति
2.	दधासि	धत्थः	दत्थ
3.	दधामि	दध्वः	दध्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	दध्यात्	दध्यातां	दध्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

The radical आ is changed to ए, and the reduplicate omitted in हि. See rule 233. p. 203.

1.	दधातु	धत्तां	दधतु
2.	धेहि	धत्तं	धत्त
3.	दधानि	दधाव	दधाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अदधात्	अधत्तां	अदधुः
2.	अदधाः	अधत्तं	अधत्त
3.	अदधां	अदध्व	अदध्म

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	धत्ते	दधाते	दधते &c.

The other tenses are equally regular.

भी 3.c. भेतुं To fear, be afraid.

235. भी Fear, may occasionally substitute इ for ई before the consonant of a termination not distinguished by a servile प्.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. बिभेति बिभीतः or बिभितः बिभ्यति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. बिभीयात् बिभीयातां बिभीयुः
or बिभियात् बिभियातां बिभियुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. बिभेतु बिभीतां or बिभितां बिभ्यतु

4. *The First Preterit*

1. अबिभेत् अबिभीतां or अबिभितां अबिभयुः &c.

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236. ह्री 3.c. ह्रेतुं To be ashamed, is inflected like भी Fear, except that it does not sometimes admit of इ for ई in certain persons. *Ex.* जिह्रेति यवन सेवया द्विजः A Brahman is ashamed of the services of the *Yavanas.*

घृ 3.c. घरितुं To leak, to shine.

1. *Present Tense.* जिघर्ति जिघृतः जिघ्रति &c.
2. *The Potential.* जिघृयात् जिघृयातां जिघृयुः &c.
3. *The Imperative.* जिघर्तु जिघृतां जिघ्रतु &c.
4. *The First Pret.* अजिघः अजिघृतां अजिघुः &c.

ह्र 3.c. हर्त्तुं To force, seize, ravish.

1. *Present Tense.*	जिहर्त्ति	जिह्रुतः	जिह्रति &c.
2. *The Potential.*	जिह्रुयात्	जिह्रुयातां	जिह्रुयुः &c.
3. *The Imperative.*	जिहर्त्तु	जिह्रुतां	जिह्रतु &c.
4. *The First Pret.*	अजिहः	अजिह्रुतां	अजिहरुः &c.

Ex. जिहर्त्ति परनारीं दुष्टः A wicked man forces another's wife.

सृ 3.c. सर्त्तुं To go.

1. *Present Tense.*	सिसर्त्ति	सिसृतः	सिस्रति &c.
2. *The Potential.*	सिसृयात्	सिसृयातां	सिसृयुः &c.
3. *The Imperative.*	सिसर्त्तु	सिसृतां	सिस्रतु &c.
4. *The First Pret.*	असिसः	असिसृतां	असिसरुः &c.

Verbs of the third Conjugation ending in Consonants.

287. THE roots विज्, णिज्, विष्, take for their reduplicates वे, ने, वे, instead of वि, नि, वि, as they should, according to rule 158. p. 128.

विज् 3.c.p. वेजितुं To separate, investigate, examine.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	वेवेक्ति	वेविक्तः	वेविजति
2.	वेवेक्षि	वेविक्थः	वेविक्थ
3.	वेवेज्मि	वेविज्वः	वेविज्मः

2. *The*

2. *The Potential.*

1. वेविज्यात् वेविज्यातां वेविज्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

238. ROOTS, in their reduplicated ſtate, do not require their penultimate vowel to be altered before the vowel of a termination, although diſtinguiſhed by a ſervile ए.*

1.	वेवेक्तु	वेविक्तां	वेविजतु
2.	वेविग्धि	वेविक्तं	वेविक्त
*3.	वेविजानि	वेविजाव	वेविजाम

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

1. अवेवेक् अवेविक्तां अवेविजुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.* वेविक्ते, वेविजाते, वेविजत &c.

Ex. वेवेक्ति or वेविक्ते देहादात्मानं विवेकेन By abſtract contemplation he ſeparates the ſoul from the body.

निज् s.c.r. (for णिज्), नेजितुं To clean, purify.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*	नेनेक्ति	नेनिक्तः	नेनिजति &c.
2. *The Potential.*	नेनिज्यात्	नेनिज्यातां	नेनिज्युः &c.
3. *The Imperative.*	नेनेक्तु	नेनिक्तां	नेनिजतु &c.
4. *The Firſt Pret.*	अनेनेक्	अनेनिक्तां	अनेनिजुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.* नेनिक्ते &c. The other three tenſes are equally regular.

विष्

विष् 3.c.p. वेष्टुं To encompaſs, inveſt, entwine, poſſeſs.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.* वेवेष्टि वेविष्टः वेविषति &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.* वेविष्टे वेविषाते वेविषते &c.

Ex. वेवेष्टि, or वेविष्टे, विश्वं विष्णुः *Viſhnu* poſſeſſes, or occupies, the univerſe.

जन् 3.c. जनितुं To produce.

239. जन्, in every perſon opening with any conſonant, not diſtinguiſhed by a ſervile प्, ſubſtitutes आ for its final न्.*

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

240. THE roots जन् 3.c. Produce, and भस् 3.c. Shine, threaten, loſe their penultimate vowels, when followed by the vowel of a termination which does not contain a ſervile प्, ſuch as अन्ति, अन्तु, &c. The ſame rule is applicable to हन् 2. Smite, गम् 1. Go, खन् 1. Dig, and घस्, when ſubſtituted for अद् 2. Eat.

The two radical conſonants of जन्, being blended, according to the rules of orthography, form the character ज्ञ् as in the example.+

1.	जजन्ति	जजातः*	जज्ञति+
2.	जजंसि	जजाथः	जजाथ
3.	अजज्मि	जजन्वः	जजन्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1. जजन्यात्	जजन्यातां	जजन्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. जजन्तु	जजातां	जज्ञतु
2. जजाहि	जजातं	जजात
3. जजनानि	जजनाव	जजनाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अजजन्	अजजातां	अजज्ञुः
2. अजजन्	अजजातं	अजजात
3. अजजनं	अजजाव	अजजाम

* *Ex.* जजन्ति वीजं सत् क्षेत्रे Seed profpers, or produces, in good ground.

भस् 3.c. भस्तुं To threaten, fhine.

The radical vowel of भस्, being dropped, by the laft rule, in certain perfons, and the two confonants joined according to the rules of orthography, the compound is प्स्.*

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	बभस्ति	बभस्तः	बप्सति * &c.
2. *Potential.*	बभस्यात्	बभस्यातां	बभस्युः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	बभस्तु	बभस्तां	बप्सतु * &c.
4. *Fourth Pret.*	अबभः	अबभस्तां	अबप्सुः &c.

Ex. बभस्ति दुर्बलं खलः The rogue threatens the weak man.

धन्

धन् s.c. धनितुं To yield, produce.

1. *Present Tense.*	दधन्ति	दधन्तः	दधनति &c.
2. *Potential.*	दधन्यात्	दधन्यातां	दधन्युः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	दधन्तु	दधन्तां	दधनतु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अदधन्	अदधन्तां	अदधनुः &c.

धिष् s.c. धेष्टुं To yield a particular sound.

1. *Present Tense.*	दिधेष्टि	दिधिष्टः	दिधिषति &c.
2. *Potential.*	दिधिष्यात्	दिधिष्यातां	दिधिष्युः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	दिधेष्टु	दिधिष्टां	दिधिषतु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अदिधट्	अदिधिष्टां	अदिधिषुः &c.

तुर् s.c. तोर्तुं To make haste, hurry.

1. *Present Tense.*	तुतोर्त्ति	तुतुर्त्तः	तुतुरति &c.
2. *Potential.*	तुतुर्य्यात्	तुतुर्य्यातां	तुतुर्य्युः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	तुतोर्त्तु	तुतुर्त्तां	तुतुरतु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अतुतोः	अतुतुर्त्तां	अतुतुरुः &c.

Ex. तुतोर्त्ति लुब्धो धनाय The covetous man makes haste for riches.

वित्

कित् s.c. केतितुं To know, find out.

1. *Present Tense.*	चिकेत्ति	चिकित्तः	चिकितति &c.
2. *Potential.*	चिकित्यात्	चिकित्यातां	चिकित्युः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	चिकेत्तु	चिकित्तां	चिकिततु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अचिकेत्	अचिकित्तां	अचिकितुः

Obs. In the foregoing examples are comprized nearly every root of the third conjugation.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

241. THERE are upwards of one hundred and thirty roots of the fourth conjugation, the greatest part of which are in common use. The technical name is दिवादि, from the root दिव्, usually placed first in the popular lists.

242. THE distinctive sign of verbs of the fourth conjugation is य् subjoined to their roots, in every person of the first four tenses; after which they differ not materially from those of the first, and may, accordingly, be inflected with the same terminations. See rule 163. and 167. p. 131.

Of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

मा c.p. मातुं To measure.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	मायते	मायेते	मायन्ते
2.	मायसे	मायेथे	मायध्वे
3.	माये	मायावहे	मायामहे

2. *The*

2. The Potential.

1.	मायेत	मायेयातां	मायेरन्
2.	मायेथाः	मायेयाथां	मायेध्वं
3.	मायेय	मायेवहि	मायेमहि

3. The Imperative.

1.	मयतां	मायेतां	मायन्तां
2.	मायस्व	मायेथां	मायध्वं
3.	माये	मायावहै	मायामहै

4. The First Preterit.

1.	अमायत	अमायेतां	अमायन्त
2.	अमायथाः	अमायेथां	अमायध्वं
3.	अमाये	अमायावहि	अमायामहि

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243. ROOTS of the fourth conjugation ending in ई are all of the *proper* form, and are regularly inflected, through the firſt four tenſes, like मा in the above example. Here follows a liſt of them, with examples.

दी 4.P. Decay. दीयते He decays.

धी 4.P. Diſhonour, deſpiſe. धीयते साधुं खलः The vulgar man deſpiſes a gentleman.

मी 4.P. Departing life, die. मीयते He dies.

री 4.P. Run out (as water). रीयते घटात् जलं The water leaks, or runs out of the jar.

ली 4.c. Embrace, cling to. लीयते लज्जया भूमिं नारी The woman clings to the ground with shame.

डी 4.a. Fly. डीयते, पक्षी The bird flies.

व्री 4.a. Choose. व्रीयते वरं कन्या The maiden chooses a boon.

पी 4.a. Drink. पीयते पयः शिशुः The boy drinks water.

ई 4.a. Go. ईयते He goes.

प्री 4.a. Please. प्रीयते धर्मः साधुं Religion pleases a good man.

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244. OF roots of the fourth conjugation in ऊ there are but

षू 4.a. Bring forth, produce. सूयते सुखं धर्मः Religion produces happiness.

दू 4.a. Suffer; feel for. दूयते परदुःखेन साधुः A good man feels for another's misery.

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245. THE roots जॄ 4.c. Grow old, decay, digest, and झॄ 4.c. of the same meaning, are changed to जीर् and झीर् before the terminations of the first four tenses in the *common* active form, thus making जीर्य्यति &c. and झीर्य्यति &c.

246. ROOTS of the fourth conjugation ending in ओ drop that letter in the first four tenses, and are then regularly inflected. They are as follows:

शो 4.c. Make small, or fine, whet, grind. श्यति श्यतः श्यन्ति &c.

छो 4.c. Cut, reap, mow. छ्यति धान्यं कृषाणः The farmer cuts the corn.

षो 4.c. Destroy. स्यति कालः लोकं Time destroys the world.

दो 4.c. Cut, with the preposition अव Off, from—शिरः शत्रोरवद्यति He cuts off the head of the foe.

Of

Of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation ending in Consonants.

दिव् ⁴·ᶜ· देवितु To sport, play, game.

247. The penultimate of a root being इ, उ, ऋ, or ऌ, *is* generally made long when followed by र् or व्; and thus दिव becomes दीव्.

1. *Present Tense.*	दीव्यति	दीव्यतः	दीव्यन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	दीव्येत्	दीव्येतां	दीव्येयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	दीव्यतु	दीव्यतां	दीव्यन्तु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अदीव्यत्	अदीव्यतां	अदीव्यन् &c.

Upon the same principle are inflected the following roots,

षिव् ⁴·ᶜ· Tie, fasten, sew. सीव्यति He sews.

ष्ठिव् ⁴·ᶜ· Cast up, vomit. ष्ठीव्यति भुक्तमन्नं बालकः The child casts up the rice which has been eaten. *Obs.* This root is sometimes used in the first declension. See r. 160. p. 130.

क्षिव् ⁴·ᶜ· Cast up, vomit. क्षीव्यति He vomits.

248. THE following roots of the fourth conjugation change their penultimate अ to आ before the first four tenses: namely,

शम् ⁴·ᶜ· Quiet. शाम्यति मुनिः The saint grows quiet.

दम् ⁴·ᶜ· Tame. दाम्यति He tames.

श्रम् ⁴·ᶜ· Tire, fatigue. श्राम्यति मार्गे पथिकः The traveller tires on the road.

भ्रम् ⁴·ᶜ· भ्राम्यति लुब्धः The covetous man is unsteady.

क्षम् ⁴·ᶜ· Bear, suffer. क्षाम्यति पुत्रापराधं पिता A father forgives the faults of a son.

क्लम् &c. Sadden. क्लाम्यति पान्थः The traveller faddens, or grows fad.
मद् &c. Grow mad, intoxicated. माद्यति धनेन भिक्षुः The beggar grows intoxicated with riches.

मिद् &c. मेदितुं To be pleafed.

249. THE root मिद् &c. changes its radical इ to ए before every termination of the firft four tenfes.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	मेद्यति	मेद्यतः	मेद्यन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	मेद्येत्	मेद्येतां	मेद्येयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	मेद्यतु	मेद्यतां	मेद्यन्तु &c.
4. *Firft Pret.*	अमेद्यत्	अमेद्यतां	अमेद्यन् &c.

Ex. श्रमेन कायो नमेद्यति The body is not pleafed with labour.

जन् &c. जनितुं To come forth, be produced, grow.

250. THE root जन् is changed to जा in the firft four tenfes of the fourth conjugation.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	जायते	जायेते	जायन्ते &c.
2. *Potential.*	जायेत	जायेयातां	जायेरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	जायतां	जायेतां	जायन्तां &c.
4. *Firft Pret.*	अजायत	अजायेतां	अजायन्त &c.

Ex. बीजादंकुरो जायते The firft fhoot is produced from the feed.

व्यध् 4.c. व्यधितुं To smite, kill, hunt game.

251. व्यध् 4.c. Kill, makes विध् in the first four tenses of the fourth conjugation.

1. *Present Tense.*	विध्यति	विध्यतः	विध्यन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	विध्येत्	विध्येतां	विध्येयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	विध्यतु	विध्यतां	विध्यन्तु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अविध्यत्	अविध्यतां	अविध्यन् &c.

Ex. विध्यति व्याधः मृगं The hunter kills a deer.

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252. THE subjoined list contains nearly all the roots of the fourth conjugation not before noticed. They are regular in all the inflections of the first four tenses.

नृत् 4.c. Dance. नृत्यति नर्त्तकः The dancer dances.
त्रस् 4.c. Fear. त्रस्यति खलात् साधुः A good man is afraid of a villain.
कुथ् 4.c. Stink. कुथ्यति मृतकः The dead carcase stinks.
पुथ् 4.c. Injure, kill. पुथ्यति रिपुं He kills an enemy.
गुध् 4.c. Bind about, invest. गुध्यति He invests.
क्षिप् 4.c. Throw, fling, dart, shoot, hurl. क्षिप्यति बाणं वीरः The hero shoots an arrow.
पुष्प् 4.c. Blossom, flower. पुष्प्यति पुष्पं प्रातः The flower blossoms in the morning early.
तिम् 4.c. ष्टिम् 4.c. or ष्टीम् 4.c. Be moist, wet, steam, reek. तिम्यति, स्तिम्यति or स्तीम्यति तैलेन देहः The body grows moist with oil.

 व्रीड्

व्रीड् 4.c. Be bashful, ashamed. व्रीड्यति वधूः The woman grows bashful.
  व्रीडा f. Shame, modesty.

इष् 4.c. Go, move. इष्यति He moves, goes.

सह् 4.c. Be able, have power. सह्यति भूवहने वासुकिः The serpent *Vāsuki* has power to support the earth.

राध् 4.c. or साध् 4.c. Become perfect, finished, or accomplished. राध्यति or साध्यति ज्ञानेन यतिः The devotee grows perfect by wisdom.

मृग् 4.c. Hunt, hunt after. मृग्यति धनं भिक्षुः The mendicant hunts after money. मृग्यति मृगं He hunts the deer.

पुष् 4.c. Nourish, support. पुष्यति He nourishes.

शुष् 4.c. Dry. शुष्यति He dries.

दुष् 4.c. Become wicked, sinful, corrupt, spoil. दुष्यति दुष्टसंगत्या साधुः A good man becomes corrupt by the company of the wicked.

श्लिष् 4.c. Embrace. श्लिष्यति सीता रामं *Sītā* embraces *Rāma*.

ष्विद् 4.c. Sweat, perspire. स्विद्यति घर्मेण पान्थः The traveller perspires with heat.

क्षुध् 4.c. Grow hungry, starve. क्षुध्यति क्षुधया भिक्षुः The mendicant starves with hunger

शुध् 4.c. Become pure. नरः शुध्यति सत्संगात् A man becomes pure from good company.

षिध् 4.c. Grow perfect. सिध्यति मुनिर्योगेन The saint grows perfect by abstract contemplation.

रध् 4.c. Hurt, injure. रध्यति पाषंडी वैदिकं The reprobate injures him who follows the *Vēdas*.

मुह् 4.c. Grow foolish. मूढो मुह्यति मोहेन The fool grows foolish with folly.

तृप् 4.c. Grow satisfied, content, satiate. तृप्यति पयसा बालः The child grows satisfied with milk.

द्रुह 4.c. Wish to injure or kill, hate. द्रुह्यति रिपुं राजा The king longs to kill the foe.

ष्णिह 4.c. Bear kindness or affection. स्निह्यति शिष्ये गुरुः The master hath affection for the disciple.

नश् 4.c. Perish. नश्यति कामः Desire perishes.

असु 4.c. Throw, dart, fling, hurl, shoot. अस्यति शरं वीरः The hero shoots an arrow. अस्त्रं A missile weapon.

यसु 4.c. Labour, take pains, strive, endeavour. यस्यति धनाय नरः A man labours for riches.

जसु 4.c. Let loose, free, release. जस्यति वत्सं गोपः The cow keeper lets loose the calf.

तसु 4.c. or दसु 4.c. Throw up, toss. तस्यति or दस्यति He tosses.

वसु 4.c. Fix. वस्यति मनो मुनिः The contemplative saint fixes the mind.

प्लुष 4.c. Grow hot, burn. प्लुष्यति गात्रं ज्वरेन The body grows hot with a fever.

बिस 4.c. Convey. बिस्यति विसं मृनालं A tube conveys water.

कुस 4.c. Embrace. कुस्यति कामिनीं कान्तः The lover embraces his beloved.

बुस 4.c. Cast off, or away. बुस्यति कंचुकं सर्पः The serpent casts off the slough.

मुस 4.c. Break. मुस्यति कोपेन कलसं He breaks the earthen pot with anger.

मसु 4.c. Weigh. मस्यति स्वर्णं स्वर्णकारः A goldsmith weighs the gold.

लुट 4.c. Roll. लुट्यति रावणः पुत्र शोकेन भूमौ *Rāvana* rolls himself on the ground with grief for his son.

उच 4.c. Herd, assemble together, associate. उच्यति बन्धुना बन्धुः A relation associates with a relation.

भृंश् 4.c. or भ्रंश् 4.c. Fall. भृश्यति or भ्रश्यति वृक्षात् पत्रं A leaf falls from a tree.

कृश् 4.c. Waſte, make leſs. कृश्यति देहं रोगः Sickneſs waſtes the body.

तृष् 4.c. Thirſt. तृष्यति चातकः The bird *Chătaka* thirſts.

तुष् 4.c. Rejoice, be glad. तुष्यति He rejoices.

हृष् 4.c. Be glad, rejoice. हृष्यति He rejoices.

कुप् 4.c. क्रुध 4.c. or रुष् 4.c. Grow angry. कुप्यति, क्रुध्यति or रुष्यति He grows angry.

डिप् 4.c. Throw. डिप्यति He throws.

गुप् 4.c. Diſturb. गुप्यति लोकं कोपः Anger diſturbs the world.

युप् 4.c. Diſturb. युप्यति He diſturbs.

रुप् 4.c. Diſturb. रुप्यति He diſturbs.

लुप् 4.c. Diſturb. लुप्यति He diſturbs.

लुभ् 4.c. Long for, covet. लुभ्यति पुत्रं वंध्या A barren woman longs for a ſon.

क्षुभ् 4.c. Become agitated. क्षुभ्यति युद्धेन शूरः The hero becomes agitated with the battle.

णभ् 4.c. Hurt, injure. नभ्यति He injures.

तुभ् 4.c. Hurt, injure. तुभ्यति He injures.

क्लिद् 4.c. Grow moiſt, damp, or wet. क्लिद्यति पयसा घटः The jar grows wet with water.

क्षिद् 4.c. Releaſe. क्षिद्यति गां वंधाद्गोपः The cow-keeper releaſes the cow from confinement.

ऋध् 4.c. Increaſe, grow large. ऋध्यति He increaſes.

गृध् 4.c. गर्धितुं or गृद्धुं To covet, be greedy. गृध्यति He covets.

दीप् 4.c. Shine. दिप्यते He ſhines.

पूर् 4.c. Become full. पूर्य्यति जलेन तरुः The tree becomes full with water.

उर्

जूर् 4.P. Decay. जूर्य्यते वृद्धः An old man decays.

तूर् 4.P. Make haste, injure. तूर्य्यते याचकः The mendicant makes haste.

धूर् 4.P. Hurt, injure, kill. धूर्य्यते रिपुं बली *Bali* kills the enemy.

गूर् 4.P. Hurt, injure, kill. गूर्य्यते He hurts, &c.

शूर् 4.P. Be firm, brave. शूर्य्यते He acts with firmness.

चूर् 4.P. Burn. चूर्य्यते He burns.

तप् 4.P. Shine, glory. तप्यते सेनया राजा The king shines with an army.

क्लिश् 4.P. Suffer pain. क्लिश्यते पापी The sinner suffers pain.

काश् 4.P. Shine. काश्यते काशः The light shines.

राश् 4.P. Make a particular noise. राश्यते पक्षी The bird makes a noise.

पद् 4.P. Go. पद्यते He goes.

खिद् 4.P. Mourn, be sorrowful. खिद्यते लुब्धः The covetous man is sorrowful.

विद् 4.P. Be, exist. विद्यते He exists.

बुध् 4.C.P. Know, understand. बुध्यते or बुध्यन्ति He understands, knows.

युध् 4.P. Fight. युध्यते He fights.

रुध् 4.P. With the preposition अनु, making अनुरुध्, signifies *Love*. अनुरुध्यन्ते कृष्णं गोप्यः The milk maids fall in love with *Krishna*.

मन् 4.P. Know, mind, respect. धर्म्मं न मन्यते मूढः The fool does not mind religion.

अन् 4.P. Live, breathe. अन्यते क्लेशेन भिक्षुः The mendicant lives with distress.

युज् 4.P. Meditate, unite spiritually. युज्यते गुहायां योगी The hermit meditates in a cave.

सृज् 4.P. Create. सृज्यते विश्वं विधाता The preserver creates the universe.

लिश

लिश् 4.P. Shrink, grow lefs. लिश्यते देहो रोगेन The body grows lefs with ficknefs.

शक् 4.C.P. Bear with, forgive. शक्यते or शक्यति शिष्यापराधं गुरुः The mafter forgives the tranfgreffion of the difciple.

मृष् 4.C.P. Bear with, forgive. मृष्यति or मृष्यते He forgives.

शुच् 4.P. Become purified. शुच्यते तपसा विप्रः The *Brāhman* becomes pure by penance.

नह् 4.P. Tie. नह्यते He ties.

रंज् 4.P. Die, tinge, colour. रज्यते वस्त्रं रंगकारः The dyer dies the cloth.

शप् 4.C.P. Reprove, fcold, curfe. शप्यति or शप्यते पापिनं साधुः The good man reproves the finner.

THE FIFTH CONJUGATION:

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

253. THE verbs of the fifth conjugation, from षु or सु, the firft root in the popular lifts, called स्वादि, are diftinguifhed by having the fyllable नु fubjoined to the root throughout the firft four tenfes; after which they are inflected with the terminations fuited to the fecond conjugation. See p. 156. There are only about thirty roots of this clafs.

Verbs of the fifth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

सु 5.C.P. सवितुं or सोतुं To mix, ftir.

The root being changed to सुनु, according to the foregoing rule, the final उ is changd to ओ before every perfon diftinguifhed by a fervile प्.

Common

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

254. THE उ of नु may occasionally be dropped before व् and म्, unless the न् be joined to a preceding consonant.

1.	सुनोति	सुनुतः	सुन्वन्ति
2.	सुनोसि	सुनुथः	सुनुथ
3.	सुनोमि	सुनुवः or सुन्वः	सुनुमः or सुन्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	सुनुयात्	सुनुयातां	सुनुयुः
2.	सुनुयाः	सुनुयातं	सुनुयात
3.	सुनुयां	सुनुयाव	सुनुयाम

3. *The Imperative.*

255. THE हि is dropped after the affix नु, or उ, except either of them happens to be connected with a conjoint consonant, as तक्ष् s.c. and त्वक्ष् s.c. Reduce, make small. तक्ष्णोति and त्वक्ष्णोति He makes small, तक्ष्णुहि or त्वक्ष्णुहि Make thou small.

1.	सुनोतु	सुनुतां	सुन्वन्तु
2.	सुनु	सुनुतं	सुनुत
3.	सुनवानि	सुनवाव	सुनवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	असुनोत्	असुनुतां	असुन्वन्
2.	असुनोः	असुनुतं	असुनुत
3.	असुनवं	असुनुव or असुन्व	असुनुम or असुन्म

Ex. सुनोति सोमलतां विप्रः The *Brāhman* stirs or mixes the moon plant.

Proper

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	सुनुते	सुन्वाते	सुन्वते &c.
2. *The Potential.*	सुन्वीत	सुन्वीयातां	सुन्वीरन् &c.
3. *The Imperative.*	सुनुतां	सुन्वातां	सुन्वतां &c.
4. *The First Pret.*	असुनुत	असुन्वातां	असुन्वत

With a prepofition the cerebral ष्, in inflecting सु and others of this conjugation, is fubftituted for the dental स्, as in अभिषुनोति &c.

After thefe examples are inflected all the roots in the following lift.

षि 5.c.p. Bind. सिनोति कृष्णं यशोदा *Yaſōdā* binds *Kriſhna.* सिनुते.

शि 5.c.p. Grind, whet, fharpen. शिनोति or शिनुते He fharpens.

मि 5.c.p. Scatter, throw about. मिनोति तृणं वायुः The wind fcatters the grafs. मिनुते.

चि 5.c.p. Collect. चिनोति धान्यं कृषकः The farmer collects the corn. चिनुते.

स्तृ 5.c.p. Cover, fpread over. स्तृणोति वाससा देहं He covers the body with a garment. स्तृणुते.

कृ 5.c.p. Injure. कृणोति or कृणुते He injures.

वृ 5.c.p. Choofe. वृणोति or वृणुते वरं कन्या The virgin choofes a boon.

धु 5.c.p. Shake. धुनोति शाखिनं वातः The wind fhakes the tree. धुनुते.

दु 5.c. Be agitated. दुनोति चेतः कामेन The breaft is agitated by defire.

हि 5.c. Move, increafe. हिनोति He moves, he increafes.

पृ 5.c. Pleafe. पृणोति साधुरतिथीन् The good man gives pleafure to the pilgrim.

आप्

आप् s.c. Have, possess. आप्नोति भुवनं विष्णुः *Vishnu* possesses the universe. आप्तुं To have, possess.

शक् s.c. Be able. शक्नोति कंसं जेतुं कृष्णः *Krishna* is able to defeat *Kansa*.

राध् s.c. Finish, make perfect. राध्नोति योगेन मुनिः The silent devotee finishes by abstract devotion.

साध् s.c. Finish, make, make perfect. साध्नोति He finishes.

तिक् s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. तिक्नोति He hates.

तिग् s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. तिग्नोति He hates.

षघ् s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. सघ्नोति He hates.

ऋक्ष् s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. ऋक्ष्णोति He hates.

कृवि s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. कृविनोति He hates.

चिवि s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. चिविनोति He hates.

डिवि s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. डिविणोति He hates.

दास् s.c. Wish to injure or kill. Hate. दास्नोति रिपुं He hates the enemy.

धृष् s.c. Show pride. धृष्णोति सभायां He shows pride in the assembly.

दंभ् s.c. Trying to cheat, or deceive. दभ्नोति धूर्तः The rogue strives to cheat.

ऋध् s.c. Grow, increase, prosper, flourish. ऋध्नोति धर्म्मेन विप्रः A *Brāhman* prospers by religion.

धि s.c. Satisfy, content, satiate. धिनोति He satisfies.

तृप् s.c. Content, satisfy, satiate, तृप्नोति हवेन हिरण्यरेतसं He satisfies the God of fire with the burnt offering.

अश् s.r. Enjoy, possess. अश्नुते विश्वं हरिः The God *Hari* enjoys the universe.

ष्टिघ् s.r. Stop up. स्तिघ्नुते पन्थिकं वृष्टिः The rain stops up the road.

THE SIXTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

256. VERBS of the ſixth conjugation, called तुदादि, from तुद्, the firſt root in the popular liſts, take the form of thoſe of the firſt, in the firſt four tenſes; except that their radical vowels are not ſubject to the ſame alterations. See table of terminations, p. 192. This claſs conſiſts of about one hundred and forty roots.

Roots of the ſixth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

रि °° रेतुं To go, move.

257. ROOTS in इ of the ſixth conjugation make इय् before the terminations of the firſt four tenſes.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	रियति	रियतः	रियन्ति
2.	रियसि	रियथः	रियथ
3.	रियामि	रियावः	रियामः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	रियेत्	रियेतां	रियेयुः

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	रियतु	रियतां	रियन्तु
2.	रिय	रियतं	रियत
3.	रियानि	रियाव	रियाम

4. *The*

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अरियन्	अरियतां	अरियन्
2.	अरियः	अरियतं	अरियत
3.	अरियं	अरियाव	अरियाम

After this example are inflected the following roots of the sixth conjugation.

पि 6.c. Go. पियति He goes.

क्षि 6.c. Go. क्षियति He goes.

धि 6.c. Hold, keep, retain. धियति वेदं बालः The boy keeps, or retains the *Vēda.*

क्षि 6.c. Dwell, inhabit. क्षियति He dwells.

णू 6.c. नवितुं नोतुं To celebrate, praise.

258. ROOTS in ऊ of the sixth conjugation make उव् before the terminations of the first four tenses.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	नुवति	नुवतः	नुवन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	नुवेत्	नुवेतां	नुवेयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	नुवतु	नुवतां	नुवन्तु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अनुवत्	अनुवतां	अनुवन् &c.

Ex. नुवति हरिं मुनिः The saint praises *Hari.*

In like manner may be conjugated,

धू 6.c. Shake. धुवति हस्तं नटः The dancer shakes his hand.

गृ 6.c. Void excrement. गुवति, रोगी गृहे.
ध्रू 6.c. Be ſteady, fixed. ध्रुवति ध्रुवः The north ſtar remains fixed.
कू 6.n. Make a certain noiſe, like a crow. कुवति काकः The crow caws.

मृ 6.r. मर्तुं To die.

259. ROOTS of the ſixth conjugation ending in ऋ or ॠ, make रिय् before the terminations of the firſt four tenſes.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*	म्रियते	म्रियेते	म्रियन्ते &c.
2. *Potential.*	म्रियेत	म्रियेयातां	म्रियेरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	म्रियतां	म्रियेतां	म्रियन्तां &c.
4. *Firſt Pret.*	अम्रियत	अम्रियेतां	अम्रियन्त &c.

Ex. म्रियते पापेन जन्तुः The beaſt dies with ſin.

Thus alſo are inflected,

पृ 6.r. Labour, trade, deal, with the prepoſitions व्या.—धर्म्मे व्याप्रियते साधुः A good man deals in virtue. व्यापार Trade, buſineſs.
दृ 6.r. Honour, reſpect. With the prepoſition आ.— आद्रियते साधुरतिथिं A good man honours the wandering ſtranger. आदरः Honour, reſpect.
धृ 6.r. Stand, ſtand faſt, be firm, hold out. ध्रियते यावदेकोपि रिपुः He holds out ſo long as there is even a ſingle enemy.

कृ

कॄ ^6.c.^ किर्तुं To ſcatter, throw about.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*	क्रियति	क्रियतः	क्रियन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	क्रियेत्	क्रियेतां	क्रियेयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	क्रियतु	क्रियतां	क्रियन्तु &c.
4. *Firſt Pret.*	अक्रियत्	अक्रियतां	अक्रियन् &c.

Ex. क्रियति कुसुमं वायुः The wind ſcatters the flowers.

गॄ ^6.c.^ Swallow, eat. गिरति मूलकं पथिकः The traveller eats, or ſwallows, a radiſh. *Ob.* Sometimes ल् is ſubſtituted for र् in uſing this verb; as गिलति He ſwallows, अगिलत् He ſwallowed.

Roots of the sixth Conjugation ending in Conſonants.

260. ROOTS of the ſixth conjugation ending in conſonants are, for the moſt part, regularly inflected like तुद् the firſt in the liſt.

तुद् ^6.c.r.^ तोत्तुं To vex, teaze, torment, goad.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	तुदति	तुदतः	तुदन्ति
2.	तुदसि	तुदथः	तुदथ
3.	तुदामि	तुदावः	तुदामः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	तुदेत्	तुदेतां	तुदेयुः &c.

3. *The*

3. The Imperative.

1.	तुदतु	तुदतां	तुदन्तु
2.	तुद	तुदतं	तुदत
3.	तुदानि	तुदाव	तुदाम

4. The First Preterit.

1.	अतुदत्	अतुदतां	अतुदन्
2.	अतुदः	अतुदतं	अतुदत
3.	अतुदं	अतुदाव	अतुदाम

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	तुदते	तुदेते	तुदन्ते &c.
2. *Potential.*	तुदेत	तुदेयातां	तुदेरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	तुदतां	तुदेतां	तुदन्तां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अतुदत	अतुदेतां	अतुदन्त &c.

Ex. तुदति, or तुदते. विधुंतुदः विधुं *Vidhuntuda* torments the moon (in eclipses).

The following roots, being a selection of the most useful in the list, are conjugated like तुद् in the first four tenses.

णुद् 6.c.p. Send. नुदति पठनाय पुत्रं पिता The father sends his son to read. नुदते.

दिश् 6.c.p. Point, show. दिशति or दिशते He points. देष्टुं To point.

क्षिप् 6.c.p. Throw. क्षिपति or क्षिपते He throws.

कृष् 6.c.p. Draw, draw lines, plough. कृषति or कृषते क्षेत्रं कृषकः The husbandman ploughs the land.

विध् 6.c. Rule, govern, order, command, ordain. विधति विश्वं वेधाः *Brahmā* governs the universe.

पृण् 6.c. Please, satisfy. पृणति हरिं भक्त्या बुधः The wise man appears *Hari* by worship.

पुण् 6.c. Grow pure. पुणति स्नानेन जनः A person becomes pure by bathing.

घुर्ण् 6.c. Turn or go about, run round. घुर्णति भिक्षायै भिक्षुकः The mendicant wanders about for alms.

सृज् 6.c. Create, let go. सृजति विश्वं वेधाः *Brahmā* creates the universe.

स्पृश् 6.c. Touch. स्पृशति He touches.

विश् 6.c. Enter. विशति He enters.

तिल् 6.c. Oil, anoint. तिलति तैलेन गात्रं जनः A person anoints the body with oil.

हिल् 6.c. Sport, wanton, dally. हिलति He dallies.

मिल् 6.c. Meet, mix, unite, associate. मिलति साधुं साधुः A good man meets a good man, *i. e.* associates with him.

लिख् 6.c. Write. लिखति लेखको ग्रंथं The writer writes a book.

स्फुट् 6.c. Burst, blossom. स्फुटति पुष्पं The flower bursts or blossoms.

जुड् 6.c. Join, unite. जुडति जनः सूत्रेन वस्त्रं A person joins a piece of cloth with thread.

घुट् 6.c. Kick. घुटति गजं घोटकः The horse kicks the elephant.

तुड् 6.c. Tear. तुडति बंधनं हस्ती The elephant tears his bandage.

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261. CERTAIN roots of the sixth conjugation, from the first of their class called मुचादि, require that a nasal be inserted after the penultimate vowel in the first four tenses; as in the following example:

मुच्

मुच् *o.c.p.* मोक्तुं To leave, quit, forfake, abandon.

Common Form.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	मुंचति	मुंचतः	मुंचन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	मुंचेत्	मुंचेतां	मुंचेयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	मुंचतु	मुंचतां	मुंचन्तु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अमुंचत्	अमुंचतां	अमुंचन् &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	मुंचते	मुंचेते	मुंचन्ते &c.
2. *Potential.*	मुंचेत	मुंचेयातां	मुंचेरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	मुंचतां	मुंचेतां	मुंचन्तां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अमुंचत	अमुंचेतां	अमुंचन्त &c.

Ex. मुंचति or मुंचते गेहं विरक्तः The man who is free from attachment forfakes a houfe.

In the fame manner are inflected.

लुप् *o.c.p.* Cut, cut or lop off. लुंपति or लुंपते काष्टं वर्द्धकिः The carpenter cuts the wood.

विद् *o.c.p.* Obtain, get, find, gain. विंदति or विंदते पुण्यं दाता He who gives away gains virtue.

लिप् *o.c.p.* Smear, plafter. लिंपति or लिंपते चन्दनेन देहं जनः A perfon fmears the body with fandal.

सिच् *o.c.p.* Sprinkle. सिंचति or सिंचते जलेन गेहं विलासी The luxurious man fprinkles the body with water.

कृत् *o.c.* Cut. कृंतति वृक्षं He cuts the tree.

खिद्